both reach their northern limits in southern Newfoundland and the *Ilex* in Nova Scotia, and that all except the *Populus* extend at present far to the southward of the Maine region. It would seem therefore that a glacial front below sea level as in the case of the Newington moraine farther south would not have been favorable for the development of vegetation unless it is assumed that the climate had already become warmer and the glacier had become covered with vegetation as is the case with some of the present Alaska glaciers. This is a possible explanation but it involves genial conditions extending over a number of years, during which it would seem as if ice melting would be rapid and the predicated mantle of soil on the glacier would be disturbed, moreover the species found fossil are not the types that would be at all likely to grow in such situations. On the other hand, bearing in mind the sort of contacts between the marine clay and the glacial materials, as described by Professor Little and his interpretation of the history of the Waterville region, the explanation that accords precisely with the facts observed would demand the retreat of the ice from this region, the introduction of vegetation from the south and the continued but diminishing presence of valley ice the melting of which furnished the cold water that enabled the marine fauna to continue its existence in these estuaries. If this is the true interpretation of the succession of events then the marine deposits at Waterville would be somewhat younger than the late Wisconsin clays in front of the Newington moraine and would constitute the closing event in the Pleistocene history of the Waterville region, assuming that a division can be made between what is commonly called Pleistocene and Recent.

## SHORTER NOTES

Sclerotinia and Botrytis.—Connection has recently been established between an apparently undescribed species of *Sclerotinia* occurring in woods in the upper end of Van Cortlandt Park on the rootstocks of wild geranium and a species of *Botrytis* occurring on the roots and rootstocks of the same host. The

field observations were made by the writer and the culture work was conducted in the New York Botanical Garden by Professor W. T. Horne. A joint paper will be offered on the subject in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Torrey Botanical Club this fall. As it will be several months before this paper can appear in print, it was thought advisable to call attention to the facts at this time. While connection between *Botrytis* and *Sclerotinia* has been claimed by DeBary and predicted by more recent workers, this is one of the first and possibly the first case in which the connection has been definitely established by culture experiments.

F. J. Seaver

Corrections of the Flora of the Town of Southold.—In "The Flora of the Town of Southold, Long Island and Gardiner's Island—First Supplementary List" on page 119 of Torreya for July, 1917, *Odontoschisma Sphagni* (Dicks.) Dumort. should undoubtedly have been referred to *Odontoschisma prostratum* (Sw.) Trev. Miss Annie Lorenz informs us that she has not been able to find the specimen of *O. Sphagni* in her collection on which this determination was made: and that "*O. Sphagni* is not known in these regions from south of Nova Scotia."

*Utricularia cleistogama* (Gray) Britton, on page 122, which was put as a synonym of *U. geminiscapa* Benj., should have read "(*Utricularia clandestina* Nutt.)"!

Stewart H. Burnham,
Roy A. Latham

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

### March 28, 1917

The meeting was held in the Morphological Laboratory of the New York Botanical Garden at 3:30 P.M., Vice-President Barnhart in the chair. Twenty-two persons were present.

The minutes of the meetings of February 28 and March 13 were read and approved.

Dr. N. L. Britton, Professor R. A. Harper, Dr. M. A. Howe and the president of the Club were appointed a committee to